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NEWPORT, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1835.

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(IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS, RESOLVES, PUBLIC
TREATIES, &c. OF THE UNION, ARE PUBLISHED
BY AUTHORITY.)

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insertion.

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paid.—Single papers to be had at the Office
only, carriers not being allowed to dispose
of them.



[BY AUTHORITY]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE
SECOND SESSION TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC. No. 9.]

AN ACT for improving the harbor at the
mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory
of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the sum of
thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is
hereby appropriated out of any money in the
Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the
construction of a new entrance into the harbor,
at or near the mouth of the river Raisin, where
it unites with Lake Erie, according to a plan
and survey of the said works made under the
direction of the War Department by Captain H.
Smith, during the fall of the year eighteen hun-
dred and thirty-four: Provided however, That
no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be
expended for improving the channel of said
river, but the expenditure hereby directed shall
be confined exclusively to the construction of a
cut or passage from the lake to that part of the
river which is to be used as a harbor for vessels.

JOHN BELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

Approved, February 24th, 1835.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC. No. 10.]

AN ACT for the completion of certain im-
provements in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That for the pur-
pose of executing certain internal improvements
hereinafter designated, in the Territory of
Florida, the following sums be, and the same
are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any
money in the Treasury not otherwise appropri-
ated.

For clearing out the Ochlawaha river, from
St. John's to Glass-It's Spring, near Camp
King, for the transportation of provisions and
military stores to the garrison at that place, as
estimated in the report of the Quartermaster
General, ten thousand dollars:

For opening a road from the head of Pensa-
cola bay, by Pittman's ferry, on the Chattahoo-
chee river, four thousand dollars:

For continuing the improvement of the na-
vigation of Chattahoochee river from Cedar
Bluff to the Big Spring, in Florida, according
to the report of the assistant quartermaster
charged with the superintendence of the re-
moval of obstructions, two thousand dollars:

For removing obstructions in the Chipola
river, in Florida, five thousand dollars.

Approved, February 24th, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 11.]

AN ACT to provide for the further compensa-
tion of the marshal of the district of Dela-
ware.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the Marshal
of the district of Delaware shall be entitled to
receive, in addition to the compensation now
allowed by law, an annual salary of two hun-
dred dollars, payable quarterly, out of any mo-
ney in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 24th, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 12.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled,
"An Act to authorize the inhabitants of the
State of Louisiana to enter the back lands."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the time
given by the acts to which this is a supplement,
to the owners of lands bordering on any of the
rivers, creeks, bayous, or other water courses
of the State of Louisiana to become the pur-
chasers by preference, of the back tracts adja-
cent to those owned by them, be, and the same
is hereby, extended one year from the fifteenth
of June next.

Approved, February 24th, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 13.]

AN ACT to complete certain roads in the Ter-
ritory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America,
in Congress assembled, That the sum of
twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is
hereby, appropriated out of any money in the
Treasury of the United States not otherwise
appropriated, to complete the road leading from
the southern boundary line of the State of Mis-
souri, by Jackson, Little Rock, and Washing-
ton, to the town of Fulton, on the north bank
of Red River; and that the further sum of fif-
teen thousand dollars be appropriated in like

manner to complete the military road leading
from Fort Towson on Red River, to the north-
ern boundary line of the State of Louisiana, in
the direction of Natchitoches.

Approved, February 24th, 1835.

[RESOLUTION. No. 1.]

Whereas the Winchester and Potomac Rail
Road Company have found it impracticable
to make the rail road through the grounds
belonging to the United States at Harper's
Ferry, agreeably to the exact tenor of the
joint resolution passed for their benefit at
the last session of Congress.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America,
in Congress assembled, That the said Winchester
and Potomac Rail Road Company, are hereby
authorized to complete said rail road, as now
located through said grounds, on paying the
value of any improvements injured, or giving
authority to replace them in other positions,
should they be deemed by the President of
sufficient importance to be paid for, or removed:
Provided, however, That the road shall be con-
structed in such place, as far as it passes through
the public grounds at Harper's Ferry, as may be
approved by the President.

Approved, January 27th, 1835.

A RESOLUTION presenting a gold medal to
George Croghan, and a sword to each of the
officers under his command, for their gallan-
try and good conduct, in the defence of
Fort Stephenson, in eighteen hundred and
thirteen.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the President of the
United States be requested to cause a gold me-
dal to be struck, with suitable emblems and
devices, and presented to Col. Croghan, in tes-
timony of the high sense entertained by Con-
gress of his gallantry and good conduct in the
defence of Fort Stephenson, and that he pre-
sent a sword to each of the following officers
engaged in that affair: to Captain James Hun-
ter, to the eldest male representative of Lieu-
tenant Benjamin Johnston, and to Lieutenants
Cyrus A. Blyor, John Meek, Ensign John
Duncan, and the nearest male representative of
Ensign Edmund Shipp, deceased.

Approved, February 13th, 1835.

RESOLUTION for the disposition of a Lion
and two Horses, received as a present by the
Consul of the United States, at Tangier from
the Emperor of Morocco.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the President of the
United States, be, and he is hereby authorized
to cause the two horses received as a present by
the Consul of the United States at Tangier,
from the Emperor of Morocco, to be sold in
Washington City, by public auction, on the last
Saturday of February, one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty-five, to cause the proceeds
thereof to be placed in the Treasury of the Uni-
ted States, and that the Lion, received in like
manner, be presented to such suitable insti-
tution, person or persons, as the President of the
United States may designate.

Approved, February 13th, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having received a
Power of Attorney from Mrs. ELI-
ZABETH A. VERNON, widow and sole
EXECUTRIX of SAMUEL VERNON, late of
Newport, dec., to settle the affairs of said
Estate, hereby call on all persons indebted
to the same, to make payment to him, and on
all persons having claims against said
estate, to present the same for adjustment.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

Newport, Feb. 7.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

And possession given on the 25th March

AN Island in Point Judith Pond, in
South Kingstown, called Little
Comfort, containing about 12 Acres of
good Land.—For terms, apply to
CHRIS. G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 31, 1835.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE on Banister's
Wharf, late the property of
Mr. Oliver Weeks, and by him for many
years kept as a Public House. This
House has been lately repaired, and is
now in good order. For terms, apply
to the subscriber, who is Attorney to the
Executrix of Samuel Vernon, dec.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

Newport, Feb. 14, 1835.

TO LET,

THE lower part of the Dwel-
ling House in Meeting-st.
now occupied by J. Baker.—For terms,
enquire at this Office.

Feb. 28, 1835.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THAT pleasantly situated
House on the Hill, in Mill-
street, west of S. Cahoon, Esq.
—It has recently been painted,
and put in good repair. For terms, apply
to Mrs. R. W. WOOD.

Newport, Feb. 21.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the 1st of April,
THE Portsmouth Woolen Manufac-
tory, with all the appurtenances
thereunto belonging, now in the occupation
of David Baker. The terms will be made
known on application to either of the
subscribers.

S. T. NORTHAM.

I. CROOKER, jun.

ISAAC GOULD,

HAVING received the Agency of the
Boston and Lynn India Rubber
factory, keep constantly on hand, sam-
ples of most of their manufactured Arti-
cles, viz:—

Gout's-hair camblet Cloaks,
Boat Cloaks—Hunting coats,
Surtout coats—Wrapper great coats,
Monkey Jackets and trowsers,
Poa coats and caps, with capes,
Circular Spanish capes,
Life Preservers, &c. &c.

Garments from the India rubber cloth,
are made up without sewing, which pre-
vents needle holes: and have been proved
by Pilots and others, to be impervious
to air and water.

Sold at Factory prices, for Cash.
Newport, Dec. 13.

FLOUR.

300 Bbls. Western Ca-
nal FLOUR, for
Sale by
JOHN STEVENS & Co.
Newport, March 7.

MOLASSES.

250 Hhds. New crop
MOLASSES, now
landing from Brig Sampson,
and for sale by
GEO. BOWEN.
Newport, Feb. 14.

DR. D. WATSON,

RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional
services to the inhabitants of the
town of Newport, and its vicinity. He
has taken the House formerly occupied by
the late Dr. B. W. CASE.

Newport, Nov. 22.

For Sale, or To Let,

And Possession given the 1st of May,
THE ESTATE in Thames-
street, owned by Dr. C.
Cotton, and now occupied by
Mr. Pardou T. Mumford.—For
terms, apply to S. T. NORTHAM.

Newport, March 7.

FAIR GOODS.

H. SESSIONS has just received,
a very extensive Assortment of
GOODS, suitable for the Season.
Newport, Oct. 4.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of LAND, containing about
Forty Acres, situated directly west
of Tammany Hill, suitable for meadow,
pasture or tillage.—It has a fine situation
for a Dwelling-House, and is well watered
by a superior spring of lasting water.
For further particulars enquire of
DAVID BUFFUM.

Middletown, 3d of 6th mo. 1835.

A CARD.

MR. NOYES respectfully acknowledges
the liberal encouragement extended to
him by the Inhabitants of Newport, and avails
himself of the present opportunity to inform
them, that he will resume his WRITING
ACADEMY in the course of a few weeks.—
Mr. N. would also observe, that he has care-
fully examined all the popular works on Chiro-
graphy extant, and aided by 16 years experi-
ence in teaching, has selected all that he thought
would assist him in imparting the art to his
pupils; and believes he can now, with as much
confidence as any person, insure all who take
lessons of him, and strictly comply with his
directions, the most satisfactory improvement,
"no matter how cramped, stiff and deformed;
their hand at commencement."

Bristol, March 6, 1835.

FOR SALE.

THREE-FIFTHS of the smack
HOPE, 15 tons burthen,
now lying at Gardner's wharf,
built last summer, is well
found, and ready for sea, Apply to
THOMAS CHAPMAN, Long wharf,
Newport, Feb. 28.

FOR SALE.

PEW No. 96 in Trinity Church, and
also No. 14, in the gallery of said
Church.—Likewise, A fine toned PIANO.
For terms, apply to
S. A. ROBINSON.

Newport, Oct. 18.

ANOTHER CAPITAL PRIZE AT THE OLD OFFICE!

COMBINATION 20 59 in Connecti-
cut Lot No. 15, came up a Prize
of \$500, and was sold at this Office
to a respectable Farmer on the Island.

J. C. SHAW.

ALSO, Sold as above, in

Conn. Lot. cl. 51, com. 9 30 49 pri. \$600
" " cl. 50, " 5 43 45 " 50
" " cl. 45, " 4 41 62 " 100
" " cl. 45, " 17 34 54 " 50
" " cl. 45, " 17 37 54 " 50

LITERARY.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The
March number of this valuable work,
published at Philadelphia by R. Walsh,
Esq. and son, contains an able article on
classical learning. We extract a passage
concerning the value and influence of
learning for all classes and conditions
of society:—

"Learning cannot operate in favour of
the few, without redounding to the ben-
efit of the many. All the arts of peace
improve beneath its influence. Industry
revives and flourishes as it leads the way
to new wants. The general mind ad-
vances, as the means of enjoyment are
thus placed within the reach of all. The
convenient succeeds the rude, and men
begin to look beyond mere usefulness for
the beautiful. The material creation in
all its natural and artificial forms, is per-
vaded with a portion of that spirit, which
clothes the runs of antiquity with magic,
even in their sad and mournful decay.—
The principles of taste are invoked to
adorn and refine the architecture and
amusements of the nation. The theatre
takes the place of the resorts of dissolute
riot, and gradually becomes a school
where the people may be instructed
through the ear, in the harmony and force
of their language, and familiarized through
the eye with the picturesque and graceful
in costume, and the appropriate in decora-
tion. The public mind is occasionally
withdrawn from that, which in a free gov-
ernment must greatly engross it, the
exacerbating collisions of politics, and the
angles of the national character are
rounded, not by the corroding fire of a
rival or an enemy, but by the generous
appliances derived from the contempla-
tion of the polite arts. A love of those
arts, and of the learning which produced
and fosters them succeeds, as connected
with national grandeur and individual
happiness, and their professors and disci-
ples are recognized and honored as public
benefactors, even in the tumult of civil
war or foreign invasion.

And finally, the great moral truth to
which all modern legislation tends, is
impressed upon mankind, that with the
progress of knowledge is identified their
future security against the efforts of low
art or desolating power. This may be
called a dream—it is but a dream, we
hold our national existence by a frail and
feeble tenure."

Interesting from the Mediterranean.

We have recently been favored with the
perusal of a letter from an officer on board
the Delaware 74, Com. Patterson, giving
a highly interesting description of their
summer's cruise. As we have already
published accounts of the visit to Jerusa-
lem and Beth-lehem, we shall content
ourselves with giving the writer's journal
of a visit to Grand Cairo and the Pyra-
mids, which cannot fail to gratify our
readers.—N. Y. Gazette.

"We arrived off Alexandria on the
13th July. Our object in making this
visit was, I believe, to see Mehemet Ali,
certainly the most extraordinary man of
his time; but he being absent with his son
Ibrahim Pasha, to quell an insurrection
in Syria, and not being expected in less
than ten days, Com. Patterson made up a
party to visit Grand Cairo and the Pyra-
mids. We embarked on the canal on the
16th without visiting Alexandria, and the
next morning found ourselves at Mahom-
maded, on the Nile, a distance of forty
miles from Alexandria. This canal was
dug in six weeks, 200,000 men being em-
ployed, of whom 20,000 perished on its
banks from famine or sickness. The
Nile was raising rapidly; but a fresh
north wind took us to our destination in
three days.—The distance in a direct line
is 130 miles, but the windings of the river
makes it 240.

"Our Consul, Mr. Gliddon, had been
informed of our intended visit, and had
made preparations for our reception, which
both surprised and gratified us. We ar-
rived late in the evening at Boulac; dis-
embarked early in the morning, and found
a procession formed in the following or-
der.—First, an officer of the Pasha's
household, superbly dressed; twelve run-
ning footmen; a coach, with four white
horses, for the ladies, (this coach was a
present from the Emperor of Russia);—
twelve Janissaries, in two single files,
mounted; the Dragoman and Janissaries
of the Consulate; the Commodore and
his Aids, followed by about thirty of the
officers of the Delaware and the Shark,
all superbly mounted from the stables of
the Pasha. On our way from Boulac to
Cairo, a distance of a mile and a half, we
saw the house in which the brave Kleber
was assassinated, and the tree under which
the present Pasha first spread his carpet
as a soldier of fortune. On our arrival
at Cairo, we took possession of the house
of Mr. Gliddon, a young bachelor, which
he had politely surrendered to us. After
a bath and a lunch, we mounted for a visit
to the Tombs of the Caliphs, which is

in a spot entirely barren. They have a
fine appearance, and are considered splen-
did models of Saracenic architecture.
Among them is that of Malek-Adhel, the
brother of the great Saladdin, both re-
nowned as flowers of Eastern chivalry
in the wars of the Crusades.

"On the 29th, we gave a pic-nic to our
friends at the Palace of Shoubra, on the
Nile eight miles beyond Boulac, offered
us for the occasion, after which we took
leave of our visitors, dismissed our equip-
age, and took our departure in boats fur-
nished by the Pasha. We had a tedious
passage down, owing to the strong easterly
winds, and consequently had frequent
opportunities of landing at the villages
and seeing the condition of the people;
the former are more than half depopulated
and the latter are wretched in the extreme.
The Pasha has a standing army of 130,-
000 men, and a marine nearly equal to
ours, and he wrings from the miserably
reduced population a revenue of \$30,000,-
000! His eye is upon every man's heart,
and his hand in every man's pocket; he
is the only domestic merchant throughout
his viceroyalty, and no man can eat a
plate of the rice he has raised, or weave
a pound of the cotton he has planted;
every thing must go to the depots of the
Pasha, which he receives and sells at
prices fixed by himself. Never did there
before exist such a searching, such an all-
prevailing despotism.

"On the morning of the 23d, we went,
in the state already described, (which
was the same in all our out-goings,) to
visit the Governor. On our way we passed
the defile in which the unfortunate
Mamelukes were entrapped and massa-
cred. The ladies of the Harem sent a
messenger to our ladies, requesting a visit
from them. We were received by the
Governor, who speaks French in great
style; smoked pipes and drank coffee;
(by the by both the coffee cups and mouth
pieces of the pipes were set with diamonds
and other precious stones.) The Govern-
or expressed a hope that the Commodore
was pleased with his reception, and re-
quested him to let him know how he could
serve him, &c. This Palace is in the
Citadel, two and a half miles in extent.
We next proceeded to the Palace of Ibra-
him Pasha, to wait for the ladies, which
we found elegantly fitted up for our recep-
tion. Here we had a full view of the
town and citadel, with old Cairo and the
Pyramids in the distance. Here also we
had pipes and coffee, with sherbet from
the Harem. We then proceeded to Old
Cairo; where there are some magnifi-
cent ruins; and to another Palace of the
Pasha, to which are attached very exten-
sive gardens, under the superintendence
of an English Horticulturist. Here also
is an aqueduct, built by the famous Sa-
laddin, for the supply of the Citadel and
the Nileometer. We also visited the stud
of Ibrahim Pasha, consisting of eight
hundred horses. After a lunch, we took
a stroll through the Bazaar, which is not
near so magnificent as that at Constan-
tinople.

"At daylight on the 23d, we were all
awake, preparing for our visit to the Pyra-
mids; and by sunrise, our party and
baggage were under way, the camels,
mules, dromedaries, horses, and donkeys
making quite an imposing appearance.
On leaving the ferry at Ghisa, we pro-
ceeded over a level plain in the direction
of the Pyramid of Cheops. Nothing can
be so deceiving to the eye as these stu-
pendous monuments of human labor; and
it was in vain that I drew upon my memo-
ry for their immense dimensions, as given
by travellers. I could see nothing to fill
up the picture—the fact is, there is noth-
ing near them to compare with them;
and the closer I approached, the more I
was disappointed. When I was within
three hundred yards of the principal one,
a sudden turn in the approach gave me a
view at a different angle, and all its im-
mensity burst at once upon me. I imme-
diately observed some of the party alrea-
dy on the ascent, and they looked like
bees climbing a hive. The angle at which
these tombs are erected precludes their
throwing shade; and as the sun was get-
ting high, we began to look out for a place
for breakfast. The Arabs soon cleared
out an ancient tomb, sufficiently large for
our whole party, the only difficulty in en-
tering, which we performed on our hands
and knees. After breakfast, we left the
Pyramids, to their repose, and proceeded
to mount ourselves.—Some of the stones
are 30 feet by 12, so you may readily
suppose the ascent is no trifling matter;—
but with the assistance of three stout men,
(one to hold each hand and one behind),
and a boy to carry a bottle of water, I suc-
ceeded in reaching the summit in half an
hour, pausing three times to take breath
and look around me.

"In the times of fruitfulness, that is,
after the inundation has subsided, the view
from the top must be beautiful, but now
there was nothing to be seen but the black
and parched earth. The descent is much
easier than I anticipated, but I was so
much fatigued that I was glad to seek a
resting place. The view from the top is
not so magnificent as that from the base,
but it is still very interesting. The Pyra-
mids are situated in a plain, and the view
from the top is a fine one. The descent
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Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 9.
LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Havre packet ship *FRANÇOIS DE PAUL*, Captain ROBINSON, brings us Paris and Havre papers to the 31st of January. The Liverpool packet ship *VICTORIA*, Captain MERRILL, which sailed on the 30th ult., brings us copious files of English papers to the day of sailing.

Nothing had yet been done by the Chamber of Deputies respecting the bill to carry the violated treaty with this country into effect. A copy of the diplomatic correspondence in relation to the indemnity had been laid upon the table, and among this correspondence is the letter of recall to M. Serrurier and the draft of the letter forwarded to him to sign and deliver to Mr. Forsyth. This we give below. A large number of the most eminent manufacturing houses of Lyons had published a document under their signatures strongly remonstrating against any interruption of the amicable relations of France with this country, and pointing out the various evils which a cessation of intercourse would occasion. This publication is said to have produced a great effect. The American treaty is by no means any longer the leading subject of discussion and comment in the Paris journals. The fickle and versatile Frenchmen have found other topics to splutter about. What is said, is in a tone much more just towards the claims of this country, and more indicative of a favorable result, than the sentiments which they expressed in the first explosion of their wrath that America should dare to insult the honour of the Grand Nation by insisting on her paying a just, acknowledged, and too long deferred debt.

The latest accounts we have of the English elections show, according to the statement of the London Courier, 406 Reformers, and 250 Tories. The subject of prevailing interest in Paris at the last dates was the claim of Russia against France. This claim is said to exceed four millions of pounds sterling, and to consist of a debt contracted by Napoleon to Russia, during the time that the French troops were stationed at Warsaw. Admiral de Rigay, when the matter was brought forward in the Chamber, undertook to prove, by documents to be laid before them, that no such claim would be found to exist.

AMERICAN QUESTION.

PARIS, Jan. 31st.—The remaining documents relative to the American claims, were laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. We select the following, which are the most important; they are the letter addressed to M. Serrurier, to announce his recall, and the draft of the note which he has charged to deliver to the Government of the United States.

LETTER TO M. SERRURIER.

Paris, January, 1835.

"Sir—I have received the despatches you have done me the honor to address to me up to December 2, inclusive. The Message of the President Jackson has produced in France, the effect you anticipated. The King's Government cannot, evidently, dispense with repelling, by a marked manifestation, a measure so offensive. His Majesty has decided that you should leave the United States, after having delivered to Mr. Forsyth the subjoined note, and accredited M. Pogeot as Charge d'Affaires. I announced this resolution to Mr. Livingston yesterday evening. Passports will be ready for him in case he should conceive that he ought to take his departure. Such, Sir, are the measures that his Majesty has thought necessary to maintain the dignity of France; but he has not thought that this high interest renders it necessary for us to go back from a determination which is dictated by good faith and justice. The bill relating to the American claims will be presented to-morrow to the Chamber of Deputies; but will contain an additional clause, authorizing the employment of all or part of the 25 millions for indemnifying the subjects of France for all such losses as they may sustain in consequence of any measures to be adopted by the U. States."

DRAFT OF A NOTE SENT TO M. SERRURIER.

"The undersigned, &c. has received orders to deliver the following note to the Secretary of State of the Government of the United States:—

"It would be superfluous to say that the Message addressed on December 1, to the Congress of the United States by General Jackson, has been received at Paris with the most painful surprise. The King's Government is far from supposing that the measures which the message recommends to the attention of Congress will be adopted by that assembly. But even considering the document in question as a simple manifestation of the opinion which the President wishes to express as to the march pursued by the French Government in this affair, it is impossible not to consider its publication as an act of the most serious nature. The complaints made by the President against the pretended fulfilment of the engagements entered into by the King's Government, in consequence of the vote of April 1, 1835, are not only strange from the inexactitude upon which they are founded, but also because, from the explanations given to Mr. Livingston at Paris, and those which the undersigned gave direct to the Cabinet at Washington, appeared not to have left any possibility of a misunderstanding upon points so delicate. It resulted in effect, from these explanations, that if the session of the French Chambers, which was opened on July 31 last, in order to comply with an express prescription of the Charter, was prolonged

at the end of fifteen days, before the bill relative to the American claims announced in the speech from the Throne, could be brought into discussion; this prorogation arose only from the absolute impossibility of commencing at a period so premature the legislative labors belonging to the year 1835. It equally resulted that the motives which prevented the formal presentation of the bill in question during the first period of the 15 days, had been drawn principally from the desire of better ensuring the success of this important affair, by choosing the most opportune moment for offering it to the consideration of the newly elected Deputies, who possibly might have been prejudiced against it by the unusual eagerness shown in submitting it to them so long before the period when they would have to take it into discussion. The undersigned adds that, moreover, it is difficult to comprehend the advantages which would have arisen from such a measure, since it would evidently not have produced the results which President Jackson declared he had in view; that of announcing to the Congress the final conclusion of these long negotiations.

The President supposes, it is true, that the Chambers might have been re-assembled before the last month of the year 1834, but, even had the session been reopened some few weeks earlier, which, from several causes was impossible, the most simple calculation will prove that under no circumstances could the decision of the Chambers have been obtained and a fortiori known at Washington, on December 1. The King's Government could not but believe that considerations so evident must have brought conviction to the Cabinet of the United States, and the more so as no communication by that Cabinet to the undersigned, or transmitted at Paris through Mr. Livingston, had offered the least expectation of the irritation and misunderstanding which the Message of December 1st has revealed in a manner so deplorable, and when even Mr. Livingston, coinciding with that judicious spirit which characterizes him in that system of temporizing and prudent forbearance adopted with a view to the common interest by the Cabinet of the Tuileries, had required, at the moment of the meeting of the Chambers, that the presentation of the Bill should still be deferred, in order that its discussion should not be mixed up with debates of another nature, the coincidence which might alone compromise the Bill. The last obstacle had just been removed, and the bill was on the point of being presented to the Chamber of Deputies, when the arrival of the Message, creating an astonishment at least equal to the just irritation it failed not to excite forced the Government to deliberate upon the part it ought to act. Strong in its good faith and dignity, it did not think that the inexplicable act of President Jackson ought to make it absolutely renounce a resolution founded upon principle and sentiments of good will towards a friendly nation. Although it cannot conceal from itself the extent to which the provocation from Washington has increased those difficulties which were already great, it decided to apply to the Chambers to place at its disposal the 25 millions stipulated by the Treaty of July 4. In the meantime, his Majesty has resolved not to expose his Majesty to hear such language as that which was uttered on December 1. The undersigned has received orders to return to France, and the transmission of these orders have been communicated to Mr. Livingston."

M. Hyde de Neuville has addressed another letter to the Echo Français on the subject of the American Claims. He states no new fact of importance, but says he is acquainted with a great many which he may reveal hereafter. In the mean time he declares his opinion that the claims made by General Jackson are very exorbitant. The following is the most positive declaration on this subject contained in his letter, which is of great length:—"I persist in thinking that the Treaty ought to be rejected. A new negotiation may be opened upon different bases, and the United States will have no cause to complain, for their President has no power to engage the Treasury. Every thing will then go on in order, a great fault may be remedied, and if France is found to be indebted, every man of conscience will declare that she ought to pay her debt."

FROM SPAIN.—We have later news from Spain, by the brig Omer, Captain Howes, than that furnished by the French and English newspapers. The following paragraph from the Journal of Commerce contains a summary of the intelligence.

The affair at Madrid, January 18th, of which we had some account through Gibraltar papers received at Boston, appears to have created a great sensation in the capital, but if intended as a revolutionary movement, it entirely failed of its object. The death of General Caceres, who undertook to bring back the insurgents to duty without employing any military force against them, was deeply lamented. He was Captain General of the Province of New Castile, of which Madrid is the capital. After his death became known to the authorities, troops were marched against the insurgents, about five hundred and fifty in number, who had taken possession of and occupied the Post Office, and who, on the approach of the loyal troops from four different directions, opened a smart fire upon them, which killed Brigadier Felipe Zamora, Captain Palfox, and three soldiers, and wounded an officer of the royal guard of infantry, and fifteen soldiers. Three of the insurgents were slain. Some parleying then took place, and the insurgents implored the clemency of the Queen Regent, swearing loyalty to Isabel II. and offering to atone with their blood, shed in

combat against the usurpation, for the offences which they had heedlessly committed. They were accordingly pardoned, and immediately set off to join the Queen's army in the insurgent Provinces. Since this affair, there had been no further disturbances in the capital. The report by the Boston arrival, that a second insurrection had taken place, in suppressing which, General Lauder was killed, proves to be incorrect.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Twenty-third Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, March 3, 1835.

Mr. Clayton moved to take up the resolution of Mr. Benton, to expunge from the journals of the Senate, the resolutions of the 25th of March last, censuring the President, &c.

"On this motion, some debate took place, after which, Mr. King, of Alabama, moved to strike out from Mr. Benton's original resolution, the words 'ordered to be expunged from the journals of the Senate,' which after some debate, was carried by Yeas 39, Nays 7.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the resolution was then ordered to be laid on the table, by Yeas 27, Nays 20.

The Senate then took up the Fortification Bill and proceeded to the several amendments made by the House to the amendments of the Senate.

The minor amendments having been gone through, the one placing at the disposal of the President, Three millions of Dollars, to be used, under his direction, for the defence of the country, &c. was after some debate, disagreed to, by a vote of Yeas 29, Nays 19.

The Senate then informed the House, that they had disagreed to their amendment to the bill.

At six o'clock the Vice-President left the Chair, when Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, was elected President pro tem, on the 4th ballot, by a maj. of 5 votes.

The Fortification Bill was again returned from the House, with that they still insisted on their amendment to the bill, placing three millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, &c.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate by a vote of Yeas 29, Nays 17, adhered to their disagreement to the amendment, and a committee of conference was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Webster, Frothingham and Wright.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, and when the doors were opened.

The Senate then took up the resolution for publishing a tabular list of revolutionary pensioners, as now paid, compiled from the books of the War Department, which resolution was adopted.

Mr. Webster moved that a message in writing be sent to the House, reminding them that the Fortification Bill was still undisposed of, and that the Senate waited the further action of the House thereon; which was agreed to.

After waiting some time, and no answer having been returned from the House, the Senate, on motion of Mr. King, adjourned their session.

HOUSE, Tuesday, March 3.—The bill making appropriations for certain Fortifications already commenced, was taken up.

A portion of the Senate's amendments to the bill, appropriating \$175,000 for the repair of the fortifications in Boston harbor, &c. was read.

The question being on the amendment to this item, adopted in committee, appropriating Three Millions of Dollars, to be expended by the President of the U. S. in the recess of Congress, if he should deem it expedient, for the military and naval service, including the fortifications, ordnance, &c.

Mr. Heister demanded the yeas and noes, which were as follows: Yeas 110, Nays 77—so this amendment to the bill was agreed to.

Soon after, a message was received from the Senate, that they had disagreed to the appropriation of the House, adding \$3,000,000 to the Fortification Bill.

Mr. Gholson then expressed a fervent hope that the House would now recede from this amendment.

Mr. Cambreleng said, he trusted the House would not recede. If no measures were to be taken for the defence of the country, let the Senate take the responsibility.

Mr. Gordon was in favor of receding. The amendment was extremely objectionable.

Mr. Bynum said he trusted in God this House would not recede from this amendment. This was an opposition evidently not to the measure, but to the Executive.

The main question was then put on the motion of Mr. Gholson, to recede from the amendment appropriating \$3,000,000 for the military and naval service, &c. was taken by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas 89, Nays 110.

So the House refused to recede from this amendment.

A message was soon after received from the Senate, announcing that that body still adhered to their disagreement to the amendment of the House, on the Fortification bill.

Mr. Cambreleng moved that the House do still adhere to its amendment.

Mr. Wilde said, he believed, if the House should still adhere, there would be the end of the matter. There could be then no further conference with the Senate, and the bill would be lost.

Mr. Mercer moved that the House recede from its amendment.

Mr. Lytle objected to any conciliatory measures on the part of the House.

The question was then taken on the

motion of Mr. Mercer to recede, and decided in the negative, by yeas 83, noes 114.

Mr. Hubbard then moved, that the House insist upon their amendment, and ask a joint committee of conference.—The motion to insist was then agreed to, and Messrs. Cambreleng and Lewis appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. E. Whittlesay was proceeding to address the House, but gave way to a message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, as follows:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully to remind the House of the report of the committee of Conference appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States.

Mr. Cambreleng said that the committee of Conference of the two Houses had met and had concurred in an amendment which was very unsatisfactory to him. It proposed an unconditional appropriation of 300,000 dollars for arming the fortifications, and 500,000 dollars for repairs of and equipping our vessels of war—an amount totally inadequate, if it should be required, and more than was necessary if it should not be. When he came into the House from the conference, they were calling the yeas and noes on the resolution to pay the compensation due the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Letcher,) he voted on that resolution, but there was no quorum voting. On a subsequent proposition to adjourn, the yeas and noes were called, and again there was no quorum voting.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary, announcing that the Senate having completed its business, were ready to adjourn.

Mr. Mercer contended that under the Constitution and practice of the House, it was not bound to adjourn at 12 o'clock at night, on the 3d of March.

Mr. Hardin contended that under the Constitution, the House could not continue in session after 12 o'clock at night on the 3d of March. He insisted that the House had continued in session more than two hours beyond the time which they had a right to sit.

Mr. Parker said the first Congress assembled at 10 or 11 o'clock on the 4th of March, and the functions of this body would not cease until that time of day on the 4th.

Mr. Briggs said, as there was no quorum, he could not see the propriety of sending a message to the Senate. His honorable colleague (Mr. Adams) had said the other day, that this House would be numbered with the dead on the 3d of March. That day had passed, and he would only say that if we were numbered among the dead, we were the most noisy dead that he had ever seen.

On motion of Mr. Wilde, the resolution paying Mr. Letcher for his attendance on the House at the last session, was again taken up.

Mr. Mann, of New York, demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Barringer said the gentleman from New York had no right to make a motion, inasmuch as he did not believe that the body was in existence.

Mr. Mann replied that he was as much a member of the House as any other gentleman.

Mr. Smith's resolution in relation to the adjournment was then read.

Mr. Parker wished to ask gentlemen whether they could vote that the business was finished. He referred to the situation of the bill making appropriations for fortifications. The House had appointed a committee of conference. That committee had not reported; and the important measure remained unacted on.

Mr. Phillips inquired whether the report of the Committee of Conference had been submitted.

The Chair was understood to say that it had not.

Mr. C. Lyon moved to amend Mr. Smith's resolution, by informing the Senate that the House having no quorum to do business, was ready to adjourn.

Mr. Reed said that we could have a quorum, when one was wanted. The House had not done its duty.

[Here Mr. Reed was called to order by several members. He, however, continued his remarks for some moments, amid calls order, and much confusion.]

Mr. Cambreleng said he regretted as much as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Reed) the loss of the Fortification bill; but he protested against the right of this body at half past two in the morning of the 4th of March, to call gentlemen here, who, in honor and in conscience, believed themselves no longer members of this body. The bill was lost, and the Senate must be held responsible to the country, for no member could now be compelled to answer to the call.

Mr. Barringer said that the bill had been lost by intrigue here.

Mr. J. Y. Mason said that he understood that the Senate had adjourned, it was therefore unnecessary to pass a resolution on the subject. He moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Mercer said he understood that the Senate had not adjourned.

Mr. Spangler asked for the yeas and nays on the adjournment; which were ordered.

The Clerk was proceeding with the call of the roll, when Mr. Barringer said that the Senate had undoubtedly adjourned. He moved to suspend the call of the yeas and nays; which was agreed to.

The motion to adjourn was agreed to. Mr. Speaker Bell then rose, and after delivering an appropriate valedictory address, adjourned the House, (at 3 o'clock, A. M.) without day.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, March 14, 1835.

Close of the Session.

In our preceding columns, we have given a condensed summary of the proceedings of Congress, on the last day of the session.—It will be seen, that among many other important bills that were lost by the want of time, or the disagreement of the two Houses, was the bill making Appropriations for Fortifications. The loss of this bill will be attended with very serious inconvenience to many of our citizens, as it contained an appropriation of One Hundred Thousand Dollars for the works at Fort Adams; the expenditures on this work has, for the last ten years, furnished employment for a great number of our mechanics and others, and also for several hundred Irish laborers, who will now be compelled to seek elsewhere for employment.

The loss of the Fortification Bill appears to have led to mutual recrimination between the two Houses, each charging the loss of the bill to the other.

There appears to be but one sentiment throughout the country, in regard to the adjournment of Congress without passing the Appropriation Bill for Fortifications, and it is a sentiment of unminged dissatisfaction.—On Monday last, all the laborers, &c. at Fort Adams, were dismissed by Col. Totten, and this important work, which has cost already nearly a Million of Dollars, is for the present year abandoned, and without having a single gun mounted.

APPROPRIATIONS.—In the general Appropriation Bills, passed by Congress on the last day of the session, and approved by the President, we find the following appropriations for this State:—

"For the removal of the light-house now on the north end of Goat Island, near the harbor of Newport, Rhode Island, as authorized by the act of June 30th, 1834, in addition to a former appropriation of \$13,600, the sum of \$32,400."

"For the erection of iron spindles on the half-way rock, near the south end of the island of Prudence in Narragansett bay, and the Little lime-rock, in the harbor of Newport, \$300.

For the erection of a beacon on the rock near the harbor of East-Greenwich, called the half-way rock, from the Warwick neck point to Pattowomet harbor, five hundred dollars."

State Election.—We notice that several papers have erroneously stated, the Congressional Election in this State will be held in April; by the present law it will take place on the 25th of August next. The election for Governor, &c. and both Houses of the Legislature, will be on Wednesday, the 15th of April.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.—Mr. Cambreleng has addressed a second communication to the National Intelligencer, intended to show that the loss of this bill cannot be placed to his account, inasmuch as, according to the Intelligencer's own Report of the proceedings, it must have been past midnight when Mr. C. came into the House with the proposition of the committee of conference in his pocket, and furthermore, that there was not a quorum present, either then or subsequently. To this the Intelligencer replies that a quorum was within call, and could have been easily got together if Mr. C. had desired it; and as to the matter of its being past 12 o'clock, that Mr. C. did actually vote, after that hour, on the resolution to indemnify Mr. Letcher.

The Spanish Pirates.—We learn from the Boston Traveller, that the Pirates sentenced to be executed on Wednesday last, have been relieved for three months from the 1st inst. to allow time to obtain documents, which it is thought will throw some light on their case. It is said that the prisoners are indebted to the influence of a lady of Boston, the wife of a counsellor, who proceeded to Washington to make intercession in their behalf.

STEAM-BOAT PROVIDENCE.—This splendid Boat, under command of Capt. S. THAYER, has re-commenced her regular trips to and from New-York. During the winter this Boat has been lengthened thirty feet, her accommodations for passengers very much improved and enlarged, and her speed is now surpassed by none. She performed her passage from New-York to this port, on Thursday morning, in 12 hours and 40 minutes.

The Journal of Commerce says that the loans of the Branch Bank in N. York are at this moment over eight millions of dollars, or two millions greater than ever before.

RAIL ROAD BROTHERS.—The Wash.

ington Mirror of Saturday last, gives the following particulars of the riot which took place on Friday, on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road.—

"Yesterday, about 11 o'clock, an express arrived in this city to inform Gen. Hunter, the marshal of the District, that a serious disturbance had broken out amongst the Dutch Laborers on the Washington and Baltimore Rail road, about four miles from this city. On the arrival of the Marshal and his officers, they found themselves in the midst of the refractory laborers, who had been engaged in a very serious affray with muskets and other deadly weapons. Five or six Dutchmen were wounded with shot, one or two severely, but none (it is thought by Dr. B. Miller, who attended the wounded men) mortally. The Marshal acted with great promptitude and energy. He succeeded, notwithstanding the great excitement which prevailed among the large body of laborers all along the road, in securing 12 prisoners, to wit: 11 Dutchmen and one Frenchman, and in taking from them about a dozen muskets! The prisoners were marched, under an escort, consisting of the Marshal, his Deputy and the officers above mentioned, and safely lodged in jail about 5 o'clock. It appears that this riot originated in a determination on the part of a considerable number of the Dutch laborers to obtain higher wages, or have a fight about it.—Another party, who though not averse to higher wages, refused to make war upon the contractors, were themselves attacked by the war party. Hence the blows and wounds followed.

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.—The Jack.

son Convention at Harrisburg, immediately on assembling, exhibited the elements of discord,—a part of the members desiring the nomination of H. A. Muhlenburg for Governor, while the majority adhered tenaciously to the present incumbent, Mr. Wolf. Such being the case, a motion was made on Friday to dissolve the Convention, and refer the matter back to the people. This motion being negatived, several members after presenting a protest, resigned their seats, and were preparing to leave the room. At this juncture, one of the delegates, who had voted against dissolving the convention, moved to reconsider that vote. The motion was seconded, and carried. The resolution to separate was then adopted by a vote of 51 to 41. As the yeas did not constitute a majority of the whole Convention, it was determined, notwithstanding the above vote, to continue the session on the following day. The Convention accordingly met on Saturday morning, when it was resolved unanimously to expunge from the journal of Friday the votes on the question of a dissolution, as "irregular, improper and void." The Convention then proceeded to vote, viva voce for a candidate for Governor, when it appeared that George Wolf had received eighty-three votes, and Henry A. Muhlenburg, two votes. George Wolf was accordingly declared to be the democratic candidate for the office of Governor. A ticket for Electors of President and Vice President, and delegates, to the National Convention were then appointed, with instructions to support the nomination of Martin Van Buren for President. The Convention then adjourned.—New-York Jour. Com.

Latest from China and the East.

By the ship Maria, Capt. Lovett, we have received Singapore papers to the 13th of November, containing Canton extracts to the 6th of October.

A dreadful earthquake occurred in the Island of Java on the 10th of October, at half-past 5 o'clock in the morning,—said to be the severest ever felt within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The concussion is represented as being most awful, and almost beyond description. The Governor's palace, and several other houses at Buitenzorg, also the fine house of Pondok Sedie, are destroyed. The Government offices, the Custom House, and several other large buildings, have all suffered. Four small houses in the moorish camp, have fallen in. A whole Post station near Tjecsuanas, including stable, horses, 10 men, dwelling house, &c., was swallowed up, and not a vestige remains of it. A report had arrived on the 13th, of an irruption of the Gunung Gedice, 40 miles distant from Batavia, having taken place, which, it was hoped, would act as a safety valve. No lives are reported to have been lost in Batavia, or its vicinity. Several lighter shocks were felt in the course of the three days subsequent.—New-York Gaz.

Steam navigation in Europe has already effected an entire revolution in the commercial intercourse and travelling in that part of the world. Besides the numerous beautiful steamers of Great Britain, which are constantly plying between all the sea ports of that island and Ireland, and to Germany, Holland, France, Portugal, and some to the Mediterranean, to Constantinople, and even to Alexandria in Egypt, the French are awakening from their slumber, and about following the example of their more enterprising neighbors. Two beautiful steamers were to commence running March 14, between Havre and Hamburg. The voyage to Hamburg, at 10 miles the hour, would thus be made in 3 days, and thence travelling a few leagues by land to Lubeck, on the Baltic, the regular steamers there take you to St. Petersburg in four days. Avoiding thus, by this direct and rapid communication with the north of Europe, all the vexatious impediments of custom houses, passports, etc. which the traveller is exposed to in the tedious protracted routes by land.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.—We learn by the Army and Navy Chronicle, that the following promotions were confirmed by the Senate, on the last night of the session:—

Masters Commandant to be Captains.—F. A. Parke, E. R. McCall, Daniel Turner, David Coe.

Lieutenants to be Masters Commandant.—Thomas Crabb, E. B. Babbitt, J. Armstrong, J. Smoot.

Passed Midshipmen to be Lieutenants.—A. Sinclair, E. W. Moore, R. Hitchcock, H. Kennedy, E. W. Brant, George Bache, E. T. Doughty, J. Lauman, John W. Cox, J. K. Mitchell.

Surgeon John S. Wiley, of the United States Navy, who was dismissed by sentence of a Court martial, has been restored by the President, with the unanimous concurrence of the Senate, to his former rank in the Navy.

The Frigate Constitution, from Boston, arrived at New-York on Wednesday last. The following is a list of her officers:—Com. J. D. Elliot, commander—Lieutenants, J. B. Montgomery, F. Elery, W. C. Nicholson, E. Rutledge, G. Pearson, F. A. Neville, L. Powell—Purser, H. Etting.

STATISTICAL HISTORY.—The N. Y. Daily Advertiser states, that Timothy Pitkin, of Connecticut, has in press a new edition of his valuable work on the Statistics of the United States. It is nearly twenty years since the publication of the first edition, which was considered one of the most useful books on the subject that had ever appeared in this country. The present edition will comprise an account of the internal, as well as external resources of the United States, and of their increase since 1814.

The Weather.—By the table of our correct meteorological correspondent, it will be seen, that the month of February, just passed, was the coldest Feb. (except one) in the last 17 years.—We copy from our mail papers, the following notices of the weather in the southern and western states:—

Thick ice at the South.—The Baltimore American of the 4th inst. says:—"The steam-boat Relief returned to this city yesterday evening, after a most arduous and perilous trip through the ice to Frenchtown. She left here on Sunday at one o'clock, to succor the Carroll if necessary, and did not reach Frenchtown until Monday night. She reports that the upper part of the Bay was blocked up with ice, which was in many places six or seven feet thick. For many successive miles she passed through the ice four inches thick. The Carroll remained safe at Frenchtown." There were hundreds of travellers at Baltimore on Wednesday, ice-bound, waiting an opportunity to proceed to the East. The stages could not take a quarter part that offered.

We copy the following paragraph from the Natchez (Miss) Courier of 13th ult. The weather on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday last, was extremely cold—decidedly colder than we have ever known it to be in Natchez before. On Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, the thermometer stood at only three degrees above zero, western exposure. We had an hour of fine skating on Monday morning, a thing not very common in these parts.

Frost at St. Augustine.—A gentleman who left St. Augustine on the 4th inst., states that in the early part of February all the country exhibited the bloom of spring and the fruits of summer. The orange trees were covered with blossoms and with oranges. But the cold which was so severe here on the first days of March, extended to St. Augustine, and destroyed every thing. The fruits and flowers were destroyed, and it was feared the trees also were ruined. The country appeared as desolate as if a fire had swept over it.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

At Tallahassee, Florida, on the 8th Feb. the thermometer stood at four degrees below zero! At the same time, green peas were plenty at New Orleans.

Gambling Houses in New Orleans. In New Orleans, gambling houses have for many years past been regularly licensed by law, and have produced a considerable revenue to the Government. The present number licensed is seven, but the number actually in operation was stated by a member of the Louisiana Legislature to be not less than forty. It is therefore, says the Journal of Commerce, with much satisfaction that we state that a resolution has passed the Senate of the State, and been confirmed by the House of Representatives, appointing a joint committee of the Legislature to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws licensing gambling, and making the same a penal offence, punishable by not less than 20 years labor in the State Prison, or such other punishment as said committee may see proper to inflict.

EXECUTION.—Boyington, the murderer, was hanged at Mobile on Friday the 20th ult. He walked firmly to the gallows, and commenced the delivering of a long speech under the gallows, having one written for the occasion. In consequence of want of time the sheriff had to request him to stop, and he was launched off without having been able to conclude his harangue. He protested his innocence to the last, though no doubt existed of his guilt.

New-Hampshire Election.—The election of State and County Officers and Representatives in Congress, in New Hampshire, took place on Tuesday last. From the returns of the votes which we have seen, there is no reason to doubt the entire success of the Jackson ticket. Gov. Badger is unquestionably re-elected, and Messrs. Samuel Cushman, B. Bean, Franklin Pierce, Joseph Weeks and Robt. Burns elected Representatives in Congress. Messrs. Cushman and Weeks were not members of the last Congress.

Session of Congress.—In reference to the probability of the new Congress being called together this summer by the complexity of the news from France, the Washington Appeal justly remarks, "but were the President to exercise this prerogative for the purpose of causing immediate action on the immense mass of important business which the desks are groaning under, he would be justified in the eyes of the people."

WATER.—The City Authorities of Baltimore have voted to buy of the Water Company of that city its whole establishment for supplying the city, which now gives an income of \$28,000. The company has laid between 17 and 18 miles of pipes. The city is to give \$500,000 for the concern, in a stock bearing 5 per cent interest.

The House of Delegates of Maryland, have, by a vote of 44 to 30, passed the bill appropriating two millions of dollars for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland—and one million for the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road to York.

The ship Emily, Taylor, from Canton for Boston, struck on Great Rip, near Nantucket, on Friday last, and was compelled to throw over two hundred cases Camphor (worth about \$10,000,) and suffered some damage. The ship was got off.

TEXAS. A project has been introduced into the Mexican Congress, to separate the Province of Texas from the State of Coahuila, and erect it into a Military Commandancy. The object seems to be, to prevent too free an exercise of the popular will which has manifested itself of late in a manner displeasing to the Mexican government.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, FEB. 1835

FEBRUARY		Therm.	WINDS.	GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WEATHER.
1	30	39	25	SW Generally clear
2	25	25	18	W NW Clear day and evening
3	13	27	18	SNW Clear day
4	10	18	10	SNW Clear day and evening
5	10	28	18	WWS Clear day and evening
6	22	33	32	SW NW Light Snow and calm
7	33	32	32	ENE SW Generally cloudy
8	6	14	11	WWS Blustering with flying clouds
9	7	24	18	WSW Clear and pleasant
10	14	25	14	ENE NW Cloudy a. m. clear p. m.
11	8	32	24	ENE SW Clear, hazy, snow
12	30	30	20	WWS Clear day and evening
13	28	40	33	SW Cloudy day even'g snow
14	34	34	33	SW NW Cloudy day
15	12	28	22	ENE Cloudy day
16	22	38	32	ENE NE Cloudy evening rain
17	34	34	34	ENE NE Drizzly day
18	37	36	36	NE NW Rain a. m. cloudy p. m.
19	34	32	35	SW NW Snow a. m. cloudy p. m.
20	28	40	31	W Clear and pleasant
21	34	36	36	SW Cloudy and blustering
22	35	46	40	SW Clear, cloudy, windy
23	34	41	31	W NW Cloudy day
24	33	40	32	NE Cloudy day
25	32	41	38	SE NW Snow, cloudy
26	31	43	28	WSW W Clear a. m. cloudy p. m.
27	18	29	15	NE NW Snow storm all day
28	8	24	12	WNWS Generally clear

Mean average for this Month,	27. 12
Mean do. of February, 1834,	35. 03
Mean do. of Feb. 1829, the coldest February, in last 12 years,	25. 09
Mean do. of Feb. 1828, the warmest Feb. in last 12 years,	38. 68
Mean do. of Feb. for last 12 years,	30. 58
Mean do. of 3 winter months this year,	28. 95
Mean do. of 3 winter months last year,	32. 09
Mean do. of 1831-32, the coldest winter in last 17 years,	27. 85
Mean do. of 1827-28, the warmest winter in the same period,	35. 53

REMARKS.—This Month, it appears, has been about 8 degrees colder than Feb. of last year, and nearly 12 degrees colder than Feb. 1828, the warmest in last 12 years.—Feb. 1829, the coldest since those of 1817 & 1818, was only 2 degrees colder than this.—The 3 winter months this year, are about 3 degrees colder than the same months of last year, about 61.2 degrees colder than the warm winter of 1827-8, and is nearly 1 deg. warmer than the very cold winter of 1831-2.

At the commencement of the Month, nearly all the Harbors north of the Chesapeake was closed with ice; the navigation of our Harbor however remained unobstructed, and vessels arrived and departed daily; at the close of the month, the ice in the river was broken up, so that vessels proceeded to Providence, &c.—There was but little snow or rain in the month, until the 27th, when we had severe storm, and snow fell to the depth of 10 or 12 inches.

Sound Steam-Boat Line.—By reference to advertisements, it will be seen, that this line have now commenced their regular trips for the month.

FIRE.—There was a fire in Hamersley street New York, on Tuesday night, by which five houses were destroyed, including also most of their contents. Owing to the depth of the snow on the ground, which made it difficult to bring the engines to the scene of action, the conflagration was more extensive than it otherwise would have been.

The house owned and occupied by Mr. James Griffin, of Greenville, New York, was totally destroyed by fire on the 3d inst, and three children were consumed in the flames!

The steam saw mill owned by Joshua Johnson, in Allegany county, was destroyed by fire on the 23d ult. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

The Woollen Factory of Woodbury & Boyden, Sutton, was burnt the morning of the 1st inst. Loss \$7000—Insurance \$5000.

FROM OPORTO.—Captain St. John, of the brig Oportus, from Oporto 8th of February, informs that on the day he sailed, a steam boat arrived from Lisbon with Donna Maria and her husband the Duke de Leuchtenberg on board, who were received with great rejoicings. The same steam boat brought the heart of Don Pedro in an urn. It was reported at Oporto that, France had declared war against the United States. This, of course, is all hum, as we have advices from Paris to 31st January, at which time there were no immediate indications of such an event.

New-York Gazette.

Another Murder in Suffolk county.—We learn from the Sag Harbor Watchman, that William Jayne, of Brookhaven, was, on the 13th ult. committed to the jail of that county for the murder of his wife. From the examination taken before Judge Mount, it appeared that on the 7th ult. about 8 o'clock in the evening, the prisoner, while in a state of intoxication, pushed the deceased, who was also intoxicated, out of his house, threw her upon the ground, and jumped upon her with his whole weight, producing a wound of which she died ten days afterwards, without having uttered a word after she had been wounded.—New-York Gaz.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The bill to divide the property of the Society of Friends, without their own consent, which passed the House for Representatives of New-Jersey by a vote of 28 to 21, was defeated by the firmness of a small majority of the Council.

The Cyane sloop of war, which sunk off Philadelphia navy yard some few days since has been raised. She was recovered by the aid of the powerful forcing pump invented by Com. Barron.

At New-York on Tuesday, there was the heaviest snow storm which has occurred during the season.

Hon. Edw. Everett will deliver an address on the 16th of April, in Lexington, at the request of that town. The remains of those who fell on that day (60 years ago) will then be removed and placed within the railing monument.

INSTALLATION.—On Wednesday afternoon last, the Rev. ARTHUR A. ROSS was installed as Pastor of the First Baptist Church and Society, in this Town.—The Exercises were: Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. J. O. Choules, of New-Bedford;—Introductory Prayer by Rev. J. Dowling, Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, in this town;—Sermon by Rev. Mr. Blain, of Providence;—Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lord, of the Methodist Church;—Right hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Dowling;—Charge to the Pastor, and Address to the Church, by Rev. Mr. Choules;—Concluding Prayer by Rev. J. McKenzie.—The services throughout were listened to with great attention by a large and respectable audience.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MARCH 9 (Reported for Boston Advertiser and Patriot.) At market, 636 Beef Cattle, 1220 Sheep, and 1380 Swine. Several hundred sheep, and 100 Beef cattle, unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not supported. We quote prime at 33s a 36s; good at 30s a 33s; thin at 24s a 28s 6d. Sheep.—Dull.—We noticed lots taken at the following prices, viz: 18s, 24s, 25s 6d, 30s, 36s, 32 & 42s, some of which were very fine. Swine.—Nearly all at market were of an excellent quality; lots of selected barrows, large, were taken at 54 a 6c; lots to retail, not selected, at 43 a 4c for sows, and 53 a 4c for barrows; at retail, 6c for sows and 7c for barrows.

From the Boston Courier, of MARCH 9. Prices of WOOL.—Prime or Saxony fleeces, 60 a 65 cents per lb.; American full blood washed, 50 a 55; do. 3 a 4 do. 45 a 50; do. 1 a 2 do. 38 a 42; 1 a 4 and common, 32 a 36; superfine Northern, pulled lambs' 50 a 55; No. 1 do. 40 a 45; No. 2, do. 30 a 35; No. 3, do. 23 a 25.

Married, At Providence on the 4th inst. Mr. Philip H. Durfee to Miss Almira Pike, both of that city.

Died, In this town on the 11th inst. ABIGAIL ROBINSON, daughter of the late Thomas Robinson, in the 77th year of her age—an exemplary member, and for more than 40 years a minister of the Society of Friends.—Funeral This afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence in Washington-street, on the Point, which her Relations and Friends are requested to attend. At Littlefield, (Conn.) on the 6th inst. Col. Benjamin Tallmadge, aged 87 years, formerly a member of Congress from that State.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Steam-Packet Benj. Franklin, arrived this morning in 14 hours from New-York, we copy from the papers of last evening, the following:—

NEW-YORK, MARCH 13. LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the Packet ship Rhone from Havre, papers to Feb. 11th, have been received. Every thing is decidedly pacific.

The several bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies have elected an enlarged Committee on the American Indemnity Bill. Every Bureau except one, returned a member friendly to the ministry, and to the bill.

A letter from Paris, dated Feb. 7th, says,—"I think I can with safety congratulate you on the prospect of an amicable termination of our difficulties. Appearances are daily assuming a more favorable aspect, and since the arrival of the conciliatory and able report of the U. S. Senate, I think I can say with confidence, that there is scarcely a doubt but the Treaty will pass the Chambers.—Eight out of the nine of the committee, to whom all the documents have been referred, are said to be favorably disposed, and will report so, but not within two or three weeks, from the mass of documents which they must examine; and as we continue to receive favorable news from America the delay is beneficial."

WEEKLY ALMANAC.				
1835.	Sun. rises.	Sun. sets.	Moon rises.	High water.
14 Saturday,	6 6	5 54	6 14	8 2
15 Sunday,	6 5	5 55	7 17	8 30
16 Monday,	6 4	5 56	8 14	8 45
17 Tuesday,	6 3	5 57	9 50	8 59
18 Wednesday,	6 2	5 58	11 7	9 9
19 Thursday,	6 1	5 59	morn.	10 45
20 Friday,	6 0	6 0	0 25	11 24

Full Moon 14th day, 5h. 23m. Afternoon.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWPORT, ARRIVED.

Saturday, March 7.—Ship Newark, Foster, 12 days from Savannah bound to Providence. (In West passage) Brig Fame, Chambers, 29 days from Havana bound to Providence.—Passenger, Capt. Wm. Norris of this town, master of brig Mary Ann, of Providence, lost going to an out-port to load.—Left at Havana Feb. 13th, among others, Ship Wm. Engs, Austin, of this port, for Hamburg in 7 days; brig Laurel, Bigley, disc.; sch'r Toronto, do.—Feb. 14th, off Pan de Matanzas, spoke Brig Martha, 38 days from Portland for Havana.

Monday, March 9.—Sch'r Charleston Packet, Banks, from Sandwich for Baltimore. Sch'r Mary Ann, Lewry, 10 days from Richmond for Portsmouth, N. H. Sch'r's Shetland, Cross, and Mystic, Battles, from Boston for New-York. Sch'r Mechanic, Knowles, from Boston. Sch'r Mary, Barlow, from New-Bedford. Wednesday, March 11.—Brig Caroline, Bragdon, 20 days from Havana for Boston.—(The Caroline sailed again on Thursday.) Thursday, March 12.—Brig Janus, Hayden, 10 days from Charleston for Providence. Sch'r Norway, Emery, from Somerset for Wilmington.

ENTERED, Sch'r Mechanic, Knowles, Boston
CLEARED, Shi Monticello, Pearce, Providence

MARINE MEMORANDA. At Cadiz, Jan. 30th, Ship Mount Hope, Boss, of this port, disc. At Liverpool, Jan. 28th, Ship Kutusoff, Newton, of this port, for New-York in 3 days. At Mobile, Feb. 24th, barque Richmond, Burroughs, from New-York. Brig Juno, Smith, from Providence for Havana, was spoken Feb. 28th, lat. 31, long. 67.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

Fare from Newport, \$7, and found.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH.

THE Steam-Packet BENJ. FRANKLIN, Capt. R. B. COLEMAN, will leave New-York, and Providence and Newport, on the following days:

Leaves Providence.	Leaves New-York.
Friday, March 6	Wednesday, March 4
Wednesday, 11	Monday, 9
Monday, 16	Friday, 14
Friday, 20	Wednesday, 18
Wednesday, 25	Monday, 23
Monday, 30	Friday, 27

The above Boat will leave Providence at 12 M. Newport at 2 p. m. and New-York at 4 p. m.—The above Boat is propelled by two large pressure Engines and heavy copper boilers. March 7. 1835.

RHODE-ISLAND & NEW-YORK STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

Fare from Newport, \$7, and found.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH.

The Steamer BOSTON, Capt. Wm. Comstock, The Steamer PROVIDENCE, Capt. S. Thayer

Leaves Providence.	Leaves New-York.
Tuesday, March 12	Saturday, March 14
Tuesday, 17	Thursday, 19
Saturday, 21	Tuesday, 24
Thursday, 26	Saturday, 28
Tuesday, 31	Thursday, 31

BOSTON. Leaves Providence, Saturday, March 14. Leaves New-York, Saturday, March 12. Thursday, 19. Tuesday, 24. Saturday, 28. The Boats will leave Providence at 12 M. Newport at 2 p. m. and New-York at 4 p. m.—The above Boats are propelled by two large pressure Engines and heavy copper boilers.

Co-Partnership Formed.

W. M. JAMES TILLEY, and GEORGE G. HAZARD, having entered into Co-Partnership, and commenced business at No. 165 & 166, TILLEY'S OLD STAND, under the Firm of

TILLEY & HAZARD.

Invite their Friends and the Public in general to call and see their New Stock of GOODS, purchased the last week at New-York, and new offered for sale at PRICES TO PLEASE. In addition to the usual Day Goods business, they propose to furnish Gentlemen's HATS, CAPS, and CLOTHING made to order. Newport, March 7.

FOR NEW-YORK,

THE Steam-Boat BOSTON, Capt. Wm. Comstock, will leave Newport THIS DAY, Saturday, March 14th, at 2 p. m.—Fare \$7, and found. Newport, March 14.

N. & H. B. HORSEWELL,

Have just received and for Sale, at No. 128, Thames-street, 75 Pair Ladies India Rubber Over SHOES, which will be sold low. Newport, March 14.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House next north of the residence of the subscriber, now occupied by Mr. Charles H. Mumford.—Possession given on the 1st of May next. Also, The Dwelling-House at the north end of Thames-street, adjoining the residence of Mr. Wm. Stevens.—Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to S. T. NORTHAM. Newport, March 14, 1835.

Rules and Regulations

Respecting the manner in which accounts against the State of Rhode-Island, &c. are to be made out and certified:

A law was passed at the session of the General Assembly in January, 1835—providing for the auditing of accounts against the State, and requiring the General Treasurer to make and publish from time to time, such rules and regulations respecting the manner in which such accounts are to be made out and certified, as he shall deem necessary.—Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the following regulations will be strictly adhered to, until experience shall point out a more eligible mode of making out and certifying the accounts, of which due notice will always be given:

All accounts intended to be presented to the General Assembly for allowance, must be made out against the State of Rhode-Island, &c. and be dated at the city or town where the person resides in whose favor they are made out. Every item must be stated separately, with the date prefixed, and the price carried out against it. The certificate herein after required to the several accounts,—must state in writing at full length, the gross amount of the account to which it is annexed, and all accounts must be transmitted to the office of the General Treasurer at least four weeks before the session of the General Assembly, at which they are to be acted upon.

All accounts of justices of the peace, or of officers or witnesses in justices courts of examination,—or at the trial of criminal causes in justices courts, must have annexed to them the certificate of the presiding justice, certifying the services were performed, or the attendance given by the person charging for the same, and that the prices charged are the same as were taxed in the bill of cost, or (when the accused are discharged without cost) are lawful, or reasonable.—Every person presenting accounts for services rendered in criminal proceedings, which accounts the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of General Sessions of the Peace are authorized to allow, must, if a justice of the peace, certify as such; or if an officer or witness, must make affidavit before some magistrate that such account has not been presented to the proper court for allowance. When any such account has been presented to the proper court for allowance, and has been rejected, the statement of the fact without the affidavit, will be sufficient; but in all such cases good and satisfactory reasons will be required why such account should be recommended to the General Assembly for allowance.

Jailers accounts for board of State prisoners, &c. must have annexed to them the certificate of the sheriff of the county, who will certify that he has carefully examined the account and compared it with the Jail books, and finds that all persons whose board is charged, were state prisoners during the whole time for which the charges are made.

Officers accounts for fees, &c. for all criminal commitments, must be certified by the jailer, and when any charges are made for aid, horse hire, or other extra expenses, must be supported by the affidavit or oath of the officer himself, and ought to be accompanied by the receipts for the money paid by the officer for any such purposes, as vouchers.

All other accounts, whether for articles furnished, or services rendered, must be verified by the attestation of the person who contracted for the articles or services, who will state on such account over his own signature, that the above account amounting to — dollars — cents, was for articles furnished for — (or, as the case may be,) services rendered — and the prices charged are reasonable, (or according to contract.)

JOHN STERNE, General Treasurer.

AUCTIONS.

On MONDAY, March 16th At XI o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, on the premises, (if fair, if not, the first fair day after.)

A FARM containing about 35 Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House & other buildings thereon.—Said Farm is divided into ten lots with stone wall; has an orchard of choice fruit trees; and is well watered. It is bounded northerly on the R. I. Turnpike road in Portsmouth. Conditions at the sale. For further particulars enquire of Cook Almy, in Tiverton or the subscriber near the premises. BATEMAN MUNRO. Portsmouth, Feb. 26, 1835.

ADMINISTRATORS SALES.

BY authority, and under the direction of the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises, on MONDAY, the 23d of March next, if fair, if not, the first fair day after, at 2 o'clock p. m. so much of the Real Estate of William Freeborn, late of Portsmouth, dec. as will pay the debts of said estate, together with incidental expenses. Said Estate is situated in Portsmouth, about 9 miles from Newport, on the west side of the Island, bounded northerly by a road leading to the west shore. For further information enquire of the subscriber. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale. SAMUEL CORY, jun. Adm'r. Portsmouth, Feb. 16, 1835.

Valuable Real Estate, at Auction

On WEDNESDAY, March 26th, At XI o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, at Horton's Tavern in Bristol, (or on the premises, if desired.)

THE following Estates and property situated in said Town, viz.—A Lot of Land containing about 3 1/2 Acres, with a Rope-Walk, out-buildings, machinery and appurtenances thereunto belonging, now and for many years improved by Benjamin Tilley.

A Lot of Land, with a dwelling-house and out-buildings thereon, known by the name of the Widow Phillips house.

A Lot of Land of about 6 acres, known by the name of the Walker lot.

A Lot of Land, and Wharf, with a Dwelling-House, coach house, stores and other buildings thereon, formerly the residence of Charles D'Wolt, sen.

65 shares in the capital stock of the Bank of Bristol.

For information respecting the premises, apply to Benjamin Tilley, or Ephraim Sprague, in Bristol, or to the subscriber in Newport.

NICHOLAS G. BOSS.

Feb. 14, 1835.

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY, No. 99

Draws This Day, \$15,000 highest prize.—Tickets \$2. For tickets and parts, apply at the Office of J. C. SHAW.

ALSO, Conn. Lottery, class 40, Draws Feb. 26.—Highest prize, \$6,030, tickets \$2.

Connecticut Lottery, class 41, Draws Feb. 27.—highest prize, \$3,000—tickets \$1.

March 7, 1835.

Drawn No's Conn. Lot. No. 10.

5 24 8 30 18 17 51 30 11 40

Drawn No's in Conn. Lottery, No. 99

21 51 50 4 11 53 22 6 13 10

Conn. Lottery, No. 90.

30 12 35 51 5 9 33 56 15 22

POETRY.

The Thrice-Closed Eye.

BY MISS F. H. GOULD.

THE eye was closed, and calm the breast;
'Twas Sleep—the weary was at rest;
While fancy on her rainbow wings
Ranged through a world of new-made things,
Mid regions pure, and visions bright,
Formed but to mock the waking sight.
For, ah! how light does slumber sit,
On sorrow's brow—how quickly flit
From her pale throne, when envious care
Comes wrapped in clouds and frowning there!

Again I saw the falling lid,
And from his sight the world was hid.
The lip was moved; the knee was bent;
The heavy laden spirit went,
Bearing his burden from the dust,
Up to her only Rock of trust;
And, childlike, on her Father's breast
Cast off the load, and found her rest.
For, this was Prayer—'twas faith and love
Communing with a God above.

At length that eye was locked, the key
Had opened heaven—'twas Death! yes, he
Had sweetly quelled the mortal strife,
And to the saint the gates of life
Unbolted. On the sleeper's brow
Lay the smooth seal of quiet now,
Which none could break. The soul, that there
Dwelt with eternal things so near,
Had burst her bonds to soar on high,
And left to earth the thrice-closed eye!

THE following beautiful lines, from the *Charles-ton Rose Bud*, contains a useful and instructive moral to the comprehension of children, and may not be devoid of interest, to minds of older growth.

"IS IT SUNDAY?"

"What is the lady doing today?
In such a posture?" Anna cried:
"The lady kneels in humble prayer,"
Her sister Bell replied.

Young Anna's silken lashes fell:
"You say the lady kneels in prayer,
To-day you know is Friday, Bell,
And is it Sunday there?"

"Oh, sister dear, can no one pray
At any other time as well?
Must Sunday be the only day?"
Said thoughtful Isabel.

"I should be very sad if I,
Who sorrow almost every day
For something wrong, must wait and sigh,
Till Sunday comes to pray?"

"When I have erred in deed or word,
And tears arise to blind my eye,
My heart and lips with prayer are stirred
Till I forget to sigh."

"When softly on my downy bed
I awake, and find the morning there,
I think, whose smile that morning made,
And speak to God in prayer."

"When day's bright door is shut, I know,
Whose viewless hand forbids her beam,
And dare not to my slumber go,
Till I have prayed to Him."

"Oh, sister dear, no matter where,
No matter what the hour of day,
The solemn eve, the morning fair—
'Tis always good to pray."

MISCELLANY.

SWEARING.

The following observations are respectfully offered to those who are accustomed to this disgusting habit:

It is not easy to perceive what pleasure can arise from the empty sound of senseless interjections; or what superior entertainment can spring from the profane sound of God, devil, damn, curse, than from the sound of wax, walters, pen, ink, or any number of words of the same syllables. It is not easy to perceive what profits are annexed to it. Whatever fortune may be made by perjury, I believe there never was a man made a fortune by common swearing. It often happens that men pay for their swearing, but it seldom happens that they are paid for it. It is not easy to perceive what honour or credit is connected with it. Does any man receive promotion because he is a notable blusterer? Or is any man advanced to dignity because he is expert at profane swearing? Never! Low must be the character which such impertinence would exalt; high must be the character which such impertinence would not degrade. Inexcusable, therefore, must be the practice which has neither reason nor passion to support it. The drunkard has his cups; the satirist his revenge; the ambitious man his preferments; the miser his gold; but the common swearer has nothing; he is a fool at large; he sells his soul for nought, and drudges in the service of the devil gratis. Swearing is void of all plea; it is not the native offspring of the soul, nor interwoven with the texture of the body, nor any how allied to our frame; for, as a great man (Tillotson) expresses it—"though some men pour out oaths as if they were natural, yet no man was ever born of a swearing constitution." But it is a custom, a low and paltry custom, picked up by low and paltry spirits, who have no sense of honour, no regard to decency, but are forced to substitute some rhapsody of nonsense to supply the vacancy of good sense; hence, the silliness of the practice can only be equalled by the silliness of those who adopt it."

MELANCHOLY.

There is scarcely a sensation in the human breast, so capable of depressing the exalted spirit, or of diminishing the natural ostentation of man's disposition, as melancholy. Divest it of its frenzied enthusiasm, or mental excitement, and there will be retained an agreeable disposition of the mind for reflection, and rumination upon subjects far superior to those excited by the ordinary intercourse of life. It is true, by some it is supposed to be inconsistent with the common dictates of reason, but on the contrary, by others of a more reflecting character, it is considered as capable of producing a mental employment by disseminating a calmness throughout the troubled mind

that proves at once alleviating, refreshing and pleasing, not pleasing in the literal signification, but an internal almost inexpressible pleasure, entirely consistent with the feelings of man as they are acted upon by circumstances productive of this state of mind. Thus when his soul is disturbed by the jarring elements of external strife, when anger, resentment and inveteracy—reciprocally succeed each other, and combine to destroy his peace, it is then that it comes as a meditation, to reconcile the displaced passions and spread peace and calmness over the troubled spirits. In this state, our imaginations are supplied with nobler, more sublime and more elevated subjects of reflection, nor can we appreciate it until we emerge from it, and again enter the scope of the world's influence, to be depressed or exalted according to our respective destinations.

Trygo.

ALMANACS FOR 1835.

Just received, and for Sale by the grocer, dozen, or single, by
HENRY BARBER,
No. 153, Thames-street.
A L S O,

Blank Books, in a great variety, for sale as above.
Medium, Foolscap, Pot, and Letter Paper of assorted colors; Wrapping Paper, very cheap.

LIKEWISE, Drawing Paper of all sizes; Drawing materials, &c.
Dec. 20, 1834.

RUSSIA DIAPER.

Of very superior quality, just received by
H. SESSIONS.
January 3.

SAVINGS' BANK.

A DIVIDEND was declared this day, of 2 1/2 per cent. on all sums that have been in for the space of six months, and 1 1/4 per cent. on all sums that have been in for the space of three months, agreeably to the regulations of the Institution, payable on after Saturday, the 17th inst.

B. HADWEN, Treas'r.

Newport, Jan. 15, 1835.

THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS.

A WEEKLY Paper published at Boston, price \$2 per annum, and devoted to the interests of Evangelical religion in the Protestant Episcopal Church.—The specimen number contains a recommendation from Bishop Griswold, to the favor and patronage of the paper, to the members of the Episcopal church.

A specimen number may be seen at the Book-store of HENRY BARBER, where subscriptions for the paper, in advance, are received.
Jan. 31, 1835.

RELIGIOUS WORKS.

THE Young Christian, by Abbott,—Child at Home, by do.—Fire-side Piety—Apples of Gold, by T. Brooks,—Golden Treasury,—Pastor's Testimony, by Rev. J. A. Clarke,—Baxter's converse with God, in solitude,—Gems of Piety—Daily Food,—Hannah Moore's private Devotions—Spirit of Prayer, &c.
Just received for Sale, by
HENRY BARBER.
Newport, Feb. 14.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, on the 26th day of June, 1832, Guardian of the persons and estates of Ann C. Maxson, aged 14 years, and James M. Maxson, under 14 years, minors, and children of John S. Maxson, dec. and having accepted said trust, and given bonds as the law directs she requests all persons having any demands against said minors to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to
ABBY MAXSON, Guardian.
Newport, Feb. 14.

STOCKS.

OF the most approved style, warranted Brussels, just received and for sale by
PELEG A. POTTER.

CLOTHS, &c.

A COMPLETE Assortment of CLOTHS and MERINOES, for Dresses and Cloaks, just opened at
TILLEY'S.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth, Administrator on the Estate of WALTER C. FREEBORN, late of said Portsmouth, a person that has been absent from the State over three years without any due proof of his being alive—and has given bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment without delay; and those who have any claims, to exhibit them for settlement.
JOHN CORY, Adm'r.
Portsmouth, Oct. 13, 1834.

At a Town Council holden at Newport Feb. 2d, 1835.

ORDERED, That all persons wishing to obtain License for the retailing of Spirituous Liquors for the Year commencing on the 13th of February inst. leave their names with the Council Clerk, on or before the 16th inst. as the Council will meet on the 17th, for the purpose of granting the same to those whom they may see fit.
Ordered, That the above be published in all the newspapers of this town. Witness,
D. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk.

DR. W. R. WELLS.

RESPECTFULLY gives notice, that he has taken an Office, No. 89, Thames-street, (upstairs,) directly over Wm. B. & E. J. Swan's Store, where he will be happy to attend to calls in his profession.
Newport, Feb. 21.

RED CEDAR.

100 LOGS RED CEDAR, from 12 to 18 feet long, and from 5 to 12 inches square, for sale low from the wharf.—Apply to
BENJ. MUMFORD.
Newport, Feb. 21.

BISHOP GRISWOLD'S PRAYERS

Just published, Prayers adapted to various occasions of social worship, for which provision is not made in the book of Common Prayer.—By Alexander V. Griswold, Bishop of the Eastern Diocese. Just received, and for sale by
HENRY BARBER,
No. 153, Thames-street.

RELIGIOUS TRACTS, for subscribers, just received, and ready for delivery, as above.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all persons having demands against him, to bring them in for settlement.
S. T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Jan. 3, 1835.

Christmas and New-Year's Presents.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING, or Winter's Wreath.—Token and Atlantic Souvenir.—The Religious Souvenir edited by the late Dr. Bedd, embellished with 8 beautiful engravings.
A L S O,

The Christmas Box,—Premium, Boy's Own Book, Girl's Own Book, Lady's Own Book, Likewise, Fine Albums, Juvenile Books, &c. in a great variety, suitable for the coming Holidays.
For Sale, by
HENRY BARBER,
No. 153, Thames-street.

CHARTS.

Of the Narragansett Bay, handsomely mounted on Cloth, with rollers, &c. at prices from One Dollar, to \$1 50, as above.
Newport, Jan. 4.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice, That he has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of
NANCY LAWTON,
late of Newport, deceased, and requests all persons having demands against said Estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to
STEPHEN A. ROBINSON, Adm'r.
Newport, Feb. 21.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Executors to the last Will and Testament of
ANNA CARPENTER,
late of Newport, widow, deceased, request all persons having demands against said Estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to
STEPHEN GOULD, } Exc'rs.
EDWARD W. LAWTON, }
Newport, 12th mo. 6th, 1834

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 2, 1835.
THE Administration Account on the Estate of ISAAC SHERMAN, late of said Newport, deceased, was this day presented for examination, and for allowance. It is ordered, that the same be received, and consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in April next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order in two several times in the *Newport Mercury*, to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard.
By Order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 2, 1835.
ORDERED, That all Executors and Administrators on unsettled Estates, who have not settled their Accounts within One Year, be and they are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be held at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in March next, and present their Accounts for settlement.
Witness,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of
DR. BENJAMIN W. CASE,
late of Newport, dec. represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at the room of Joseph Martin, No. 9, Market-square, on the first Tuesdays in April, July and August at 9 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims.

JOSEPH MARTIN, }
JOHN CLARKE, } Comm'rs.
CHARLES SHERMAN, }
All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
WILLETT CARPENTER, Adm'r.
Newport, Feb. 2, 1835.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, an Elegant Assortment of Dark CALICOES, suitable for the Season, for sale by
P. A. POTTER.
Newport, Jan. 31.

DR. T. P. MOORE,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Newport and vicinity, in the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY. Residence, north side of the Parade, in the house formerly occupied by the late Charles Fiske.
Newport, Feb. 7.

BROADCLOTHS.

BROADCLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Devonshire Kerseys, Petersham, English and Domestic Flannels, Serges, Satinets, Goats-hair and worsted Camblets, just received and for sale by
H. SESSIONS,
Newport, Oct. 11.

N. & H. B. HORSEWELL,

Have just received and for sale, at No. 128, Thames-street,

ONE Hundred pair of Ladies India Rubber SHOES, lined and bound, of the first quality, at the low price of 92 cents per pair; and 75 pair of Misses at 84 cents.—Also, 100 pair Women's and misses India Rubber over Shoes at 75 cents per pair; and 150 pair men's lined and bound do. from 92 cents to One Dollar.
Newport, January 10.

LEATHER AGENCY.

J. C. SHAW informs the public, that he has opened a Store for the sale of New-York & Philadelphia LEATHER, of various qualities, consisting of Slaughter and Spanish Sole, Hemlock and oak tan, from inferior and low priced, to the first quality,—and will keep a constant supply on hand, and sell for cash, or approved notes, payable at Bank, at the lowest fair prices.
Dealers and Manufacturers in this important article, in town and country, may do well to call and judge for themselves.
Newport, Oct. 4.

Juvenile Singing-School.

MR. NUTTNG'S Juvenile Singing-School will commence This Afternoon, Saturday, Feb. 21st, at 3 o'clock, at the Moravian Church.—Those who wish to send their children to learn this beautiful accomplishment, have now an opportunity, and which it is hoped they will embrace.—Terms \$1 per quarter.
Newport, Feb. 21.

ORGAN For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale an ORGAN, which is now at the Moravian Church, and can be examined at any time. This splendid Instrument was manufactured by that well known Organ builder, Mr. Ervin, of New-York; the case is made of mahogany, and of the best workmanship; the sweet and deep tones of this Organ is well known and appreciated, and certainly exceeded by none of its size, which renders further description unnecessary; it is sufficiently capacious for a small Chu. ch.—For terms, apply to
JOHN G. WHITEHORNE.
Newport, Feb. 21.

TO LET.

And Possession given the 25th of March, THE Tavern Stand situated on the corner of Washington-street and Long-wharf, belonging to the Estate of Dr. B. W. Case, dec.—For terms, apply to Joseph Case, opposite the premises, or to the subscriber.
WILLETT CARPENTER, Adm'r.
Newport, Feb. 14.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against W. S. RANDOLPH prior to January, 1834, are notified, if they do not give in their claims before the first of March, they will be excluded in the final dividend to be made on the 10th of March.
S. F. GARDNER, } Assignees of
JOHN STEVENS, } W. S. Randolph.
Newport, Feb. 7.

ANTHONY P. SHAW,

Copper, Tin plate and Sheet iron Worker No. 177, Thames-st. nearly opposite the Parade, HAS for Sale, a handsome Assortment of Coal and Wood Cooking STOVES.—Also, A few of the much admired Ingalls Coal Stoves for sitting rooms, &c. Sheet iron Stoves, stove pipes, and all kinds of Tin Ware, made to order at short notice, and on good terms.
Newport, Dec. 6.

Court of Probate, Middletown, Feb. 16, 1835.

WHEREAS the Executor's final Account on the Estate of ISAIAH BARKER, late of Middletown, dec. has this day been presented for examination and allowance.—It is ordered, that said Account be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town-House in Middletown on the 3d Monday of March next, at 1 o'clock p. m. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the *Newport Mercury*, to all persons interested in said Estate to appear at said time and place, and be heard.
By Order,
WILLIAM SMITH, Probate Clerk.

DR. MOORE,

Inform his Friends and the Public generally, THAT he will in future devote his attention exclusively to the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.—Office 3d door South of Market-Square.
Newport, Dec. 6.

P. A. POTTER,

Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public, THAT he has taken the Store, No. 137, Thames-street, directly opposite Col. B. Marsh, jun. Shoe-store where he offers for Sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. and other articles.
Newport, Dec. 13.

The Doric Fire-Place,

For Burning Anthracite & Bituminous Coal Health and economy a great desideratum.

ROBERT P. LEE, & CO. Agents for selling the DORIC FIRE PLACE in Newport, have received an Assortment of sizes, and offer them for Sale, at their Store No. 132, Thames-street.

The advantages which the DORIC FIRE-PLACE possesses over all other STOVES, and other contrivances for burning Coal, are numerous. The common fire place or grate, is the worst among them all. It is deplorable to witness the enormous loss of heat caused by a rush of cold air from every hole, crack and crevice, by door and window; in this way, three-fourths of the heat passes up the chimney, and is a total loss. If recourse be had to a stove, it is next to impossible to regulate the quantity of fuel so as to have a medium heat; you must raise it to a red heat, or do without a fire; there is no way by which a moderate heat can be had in a stove in burning the anthracite coal. Besides this, the air, passing over the heated iron plates, becomes vitiated and unfit to be received by the lungs; the Doric Fire-Place supplies the defects of the former, and removes the objections to the latter. It presents a classic front, an entablature supported by Doric Columns, whence it derives its name; it ventilates while it warms. They are easily kept clean, without the daily labor of brightening, as is the case where brass is used. The style is simple and elegant, and consumes but a small quantity of coal. They are various in form and size, and are made to suit Steam-Baths, Churches, Public Offices, Stores, Halls, Sitting-Rooms and Parlors.

The incessant supply of fresh cold air which circulates between the lining and the outside, makes the iron indestructible, and consequently they will last for a great many years unimpaired.

In support of these positions we adduce the following testimonials:—

We, the Subscribers, residents of Boston, New-Bedford, and the vicinities, having used, and proved to our satisfaction the DORIC FIRE PLACE, recommend it to the public for the following reasons, viz:—

First.—Because it secures the safe, and entire combustion of the coal.

Second.—Because it saves the heat produced by that combustion, and converts it to use, by diffusing it equally and pleasantly through the Room.

Third.—Because it secures the room from the evils of a smoking chimney, without recourse to the bad alternative of an open door or window.

Fourth.—Because it combines and in itself unites all the principal advantages of both the usual modes of communicating heat by radiation, as in common fire places; and by transmission, as in close stoves—securing the benefits of both, without the evils of either. It warms, while it ventilates the room.

Fifth.—Because it is so portable that it can be set into a common Fire-Place, and again removed from it, without injury to the jambs—so that it may be used by a tenant without becoming a fixture.

Sixth.—Because its construction or arrangement of parts is such that the iron plates are indestructible by the heat, and will therefore last indefinitely.

BOSTON.

N. L. Frothingham, Samuel May, Joseph Ballard, J. H. Wheeler, Lemuel Stanton, E. Nichols, Ebenezer Bailey, Nathaniel Clapp, E. Loring, C. W. Whitney, Wm. Emerson, Wm. Thompson, Joseph Curtis, Samuel G. Howe, Wm. B. Fowle, Watson Gore, Henry Bass, Albert Fearing, Francis C. Head, D. C. Ballard, Wm. W. Clapp, N. C. Keep, Benj. F. Hathiore, John J. Loring, J. Chickering.

NEW-BEDFORD.

E. N. Chaddock, A. H. Seabury, Wm. B. Crandall, S. Merrifield, J. H. Clifford, Oliver Prescott, S. Rodman, jun. Wm. T. Hawes.

The Subscribers, residents of Taunton, Ms. having used and proved the Patent Doric Fire-Place confidently recommend it to the Public as the best invention within our knowledge, for burning coal, warming and ventilating rooms. It is made of various sizes suitable for Parlors, Sitting Rooms, Halls, Stores, Public Offices, Churches and Steamboats.

The style is simple and elegant, requires very little care, and consumes but a small quantity of coal.

TAUNTON.

Wm. H. F. Sproat, William Munroe, Golden Dearth, James Sproat, H. M. Burney, H. G. Bassett, G. A. Crocker, H. G. O. Colby, Wm. A. Crocker, Nathaniel Crandell, S. B. King, Fred. Cr. file, N. R. Atwood, Franklin Dunsbar, Benj. W. Pratt, Francis Richmond, Charles Richmond, Joseph L. Lord, Samuel Crocker.
Newport, Dec. 6, 1834.

White Flannels.

ALL Wool Domestic Flannels, a beautiful article, for sale by
H. SESSIONS.
Newport, Jan. 3.

DR. JOHNSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he will devote his whole attention to the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. OFFICE No. 188, Thames-street.
Newport, Nov. 8.

COLOR'D BOMBazines, of a very superior quality, for sale by
H. SESSIONS.
Newport Oct. 11.

Grocery Store.

S. A. ROBINSON.

Has just Received, and offers for Sale AT THE STORE IN THE Merchant's Bank Building A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Groceries,

Wines,—Madera, Sicily, Tene rifle Canary, dry and sweet Malaga town Sherry, Port, Claret, Rousillon and Champagne.

Liquors,—BRANDY, Ontario and Dupuy; Signette.—Rum, Old Jamaica St. Croix, &c.—GIN, Holland & Country. Teas,—Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong, &c.

Groceries,—SUGARS, Havana white and brown; St. Croix; loaf, lump and crystallized.—COFFEE, Cuba, St. Domingo, old Java, Lagnira, and Porto Rico.—RAISINS, Keg and Box.

Nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, citron, pimento, pepper, currants, almonds, starch, soap, indigo, mustard, chocolate prunes, olives, capers, anchovies, ginger cheese, rice, beans, soda and butter crackers, &c. &c.

Lozard's, macabean, rappee and scotch Snuff, and P. A. L. Tobacco.—Mrs. G. B. Miller's fine cut tobacco, and Virginia, cavendish, ladies twist and head Tobacco.
Newport, May 12.

Newport Brewery.

THE Subscriber having taken the Agency of the BREWERY, formerly carried on by Mr. Thomas Evans, will have constantly on hand, after the 13th inst. Brown Ale, of superior quality, in Hhds. Bbls. half bbls. or kegs which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.—All orders sent to the undersigned, will have immediate attention, and be promptly executed.
HENRY WOOD.

N. B.—Yeast can be had at all times, and Grain on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in the afternoon, at 8 cents per bushel.
Newport, Sept. 7.

Sugars, &c.

10 Boxes Brown Havana SUGAR, 15 Bbls. Country GIN, 5 Barrels Domestic Brandy, 10 Bbls. New-York butter Crackers, 5 Casks RICE—7 bags COFFEE, For Sale, by
S. A. ROBINSON.
Newport, March 29.

JOHN W. DAVIS

Sign of the BIG BOOT. 100 Thames-st. INTENDS keeping a general Assortment of Boots and Shoes, of every description and price.—He hopes to receive equal encouragement from his patrons, as here tofore.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Of every kind, made to measures, of the best materials, and substantial work—particular attention paid to repairing
Newport, April 6

Glass Agency.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the New-England Crown Glass Company, Boston, their Agent for the sale of their Glass, now offers at the manufactory prices, 1st and 2d quality Crown Glass, from 22 by 10, to 10 by 9. Terms—under \$100 cash; \$100, sixty days credit; 200 ninety days; 300, four months. No discount allowed except in erect.

The Glass manufactured by the New-England Crown Glass Company, is composed of the best materials, rendering its transparency very pure, and its color very bright, and making it valuable for Factories, Stores, Dwelling and Meeting Houses, as it casts no coloured tinge when the rays of light pass through it.

All orders will receive immediate attention and prompt execution.

Its workmanship is good, and it is very straight and even. Being all of the first thickness, it is cheaper, besides being stronger than other Crown Glass, when the thickness and weight of the metal are considered, as will be found on comparison with Foreign Crown Glass.

J. C. SHAW.

Newport, Oct. 12.

New Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory,

ANTHONY P. SHAW,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of New port and vicinity, that he has taken the store 2 doors south of the brick market, in Thames-st. where he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches, having been to a great extent in procuring the most approved patent tools for manufacturing tin and sheet iron ware, and having had upwards of eight years experience in business, flatters himself that he will be able to execute any jobs which may come under the line of his profession in a style that will give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage. He also keeps on hand, a large and extensive assortment of Tin and Britannia wares, comprising almost every article called for in a tin ware store.

Also, an assortment of clay and soap stone furnaces, all of which will be sold at a small advance from cost, for cash, or approved credit. He is also acquainted with miking Factory work, such as tin cylinders, cans, guides, &c.
Newport, August 16.

FOR SALE.

34 SHARES in the ARCADE BANK in Providence.—Apply to
Wm. LOVIE